

Midterm Review

coverage

everything in slides & homework through Feb 2 and text chapters 1-5 is included, except as noted below.

mechanics

closed book, closed notes

i'm more interested in setup and method than in numerical answers, so concentrate on giving a clear approach, perhaps including a terse english outline of your reasoning.

corollary: calculators are probably irrelevant, but bring one to the exam if you want, just in case.

chapter 1: combinatorial analysis

exclude 1.6

product rule

permutations

combinations

binomial coefficients

binomial theorem

multinomial coefficients

chapter 2: axioms of probability

exclude 2.6

sample spaces & events

axioms

complements, Venn diagrams, deMorgan,
mutually exclusive events, etc.

equally likely outcomes

chapter 3: conditional probability and independence

exclude pp87-92 except for gambler's ruin example

conditional probability

chain rule

bayes rule yes, learn the formula

odds

independence

chapter 4: random variables

exclude 4.7 ex 7d, parts of 4.8 not noted below

discrete random variables

probability mass function (pmf)

expectation of X

expectation of $g(X)$ (i.e., a function of an r.v.)

expectation of $X+Y$ and linearity

variance

cumulative distribution function (cdf)

cdf as sum of pmf from $-\infty$

important examples:

know pmf, mean, variance of these

bernoulli, binomial, poisson, geometric (4.8.1), hypergeom (4.8.3)

chapter 5: continuous random variables

exclude 5.5.1, 5.6

probability density function (pdf)

cdf as integral of pdf from $-\infty$

expectation and variance

distribution $g(X)$

important examples know pdf and/or cdf, mean, variance of these

uniform, normal (incl Φ , “standardization”), exponential

Calculus is a prereq, but I'd suggest the most important parts to brush up on are:

taylor's series for e^x

sum of geometric series: $\sum_{i \geq 0} x^i = 1/(1-x)$ ($0 \leq x < 1$)

Tip: multiply both sides by $(1-x)$

$\sum_{i \geq 1} ix^{i-1} = 1/(1-x)^2$

Tip1: slide numbered 30 in "random variables" lecture notes, or text

Tip2: if it were $\sum_{i \geq 1} ix^{i+1}$, say, you could convert to the above form by dividing by x^2 etc.; 1st few terms may be exceptions

integrals & derivatives of polynomials, e^x ;

chain rule for derivatives; integration by parts

Good Luck!